## The \$12.75 Suit Sale . . .

In which are offered men's fine suits of Cassimere, Cheviot and Worsted-excellent patterns-best of tailoringworth \$15 and \$18 the suit,

## Is Still Going On

Chamols Skins, 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c,

Carriage Sponges, from 10c to 25c.

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BROWN IMMORALITY CASE.

Deacons and Mrs. George Barton.

case was not very exciting to-day. The

principal witnesses were Rev. John Rea,

assistant paster of the church, and several

ton as a member of the choir. He said Mrs.

Brown had nothing to do with the selection

of the choir. She gave no reason for her

objection to Mrs. Stockton as a member

of the choir. The deacons were asked

questions about Mrs. Davidson, and if Dr.

Brown had asked her to lead in prayer

after he had paid her \$500 blackmail. Two of them said that Dr. Brown had called

on Mrs. Davidson to talk and two others

At last evening's session George Bickford told how he found the Overman-Tunnell letters. He was followed by Mrs. George Barton, who testified for two hours to con-

versations she had with Mrs. Tunnell con-cerning Dr. Brown and Miss Overman. The

told her on one occasion that she had just got back from Tacoma, where she had ac-companied Mattie Overman The latter, Mrs. Tunnell went on, had become sick

"through a love scrape with Dr. Brown," and the pastor had paid Mrs. Tunnell's far

to and from Tacoma and given her \$10 be-side. At other times the witness had seen

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Disposition of Bonds.

WILLIS COMING HOME.

He Will Leave Honolulu, April 15. on

a Two Months' Vacation.

afternoon, bringing the following advices un-

United States Minister Willis and family will leave April 15 for the United States. The minister will go first to Washington and from there to his old home in Louisville. With regard to the matter of his departure,

Mr. Willis said: "I have been granted a

When asked if circumstances might

greatly need."

The United States ship Adams arrived from San Francisco on the 1st inst. to relieve the Bennington. The latter vessel has sailed for San Francisco.

BY MEANS OF X RAYS.

leissors Blade Found in Woman's

BALTIMORE, March 12 .- The first surgi-

cal operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

in which the cathode rays were utilized, was

performed this morning. It was the extrac-

tion of a scissors blade from a woman's

hand, where it had been imbedded for

twelve years. The location and position of

cessful. The negative showed exactly the ocation of the biade and enabled us to make

a definite diagnosis of the cause of the trouble before operating. All we could tell without the X rays was that there was some

rritating substance in the hand. The result

ar the result of the photographing of the hand. It is certainly a great thing for surg-

ery, and we shall use it as occasion arises at the hospital in treating cases where it

An "Up-to-Date Heretic."

MADISON, Conn., March 12.-Charges

heresy have been preferred against Rev. W.
T. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Madison, by Rev. S. L.
Blake, of New London, and a hearing is to be held in Madison some time this month.
It is stated that Rev. Mr. Brown has been

reaching "up-to-date" sermons," and his deas are not indorsed by some of the mem-

of the operation sustained in every particu

Hand and Extracted by Surgeons.

der date of March 5:

known as a poor woman, with \$200.

witness was positive that Mrs. Tunnell !

deacons. Rea contradicted Mrs. Brown's

35c, 50c and 75c.

It's worth looking into, if you like to save money.

## The When

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From St. Louis. Lv. St. Louis... \*8.00 am \*12.00 n'n \*7.55 pm Lv. Mattoon... 6.00 am 1.05 pm 3.13 pm 11.59 pm Lv. Ter. Haute. 8.09 am 3.05 pm 4.31 pm 1.32 am Ar. Indianapls. 10.30 am 5.30 pm 6.15 pm 3.45 am This is the route of the celebrated

Knickerbocker and Southwestern Limited Entering ST. LOUIS UNION STATION over the NEW MERCHANTS' BRIDGE AND ELEVATED RAILWAY. AVOID-ING THE SMOKE AND DUST OF THE TUNNEL. Advantages possessed by no

LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEP-ERS on \*11.20 p. m., from Indianapolis, and \*1.55 trains from St. Louis. Passengers for St. Louis can retire if they desire at 19:00 p. m. Those from St. Louis can aleep undisturbed until 7:0 a. m.

For ticket-and full information call on Big Four Agents, No. 1 East Washin, ton street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. \*Indicates Daily including Sunday.

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ALERY & INDIANAPOLIS. 12:15 am; feld am; 11:45 a. m; 2:35 pm; 7:45 pm; 10:55 For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

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## BONDS

We offer: New Government.....4s Old Government......48 Newton County, Ind.......5s Noblesville, Ind., Water......6s Madison County, Ind......68 Indianapolis, 1924......48

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C. S. Warburton, 26 Lombard Building.

RAINES EXCISE BILL PASSED.

New Liquor Law Enacted by the New York Legislature. ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The Raines iquor tax bill to-night passed the Assembly it, said: "The operation was entirely suc-

eliquor tax bill to-night passed the Assembly by a vote of 84 yeas to 59 nays. Senator Jacob A. Canter said to-night: "I am reasonably certain that the courts of this State must declare that the Raines excise bill was passed in violation of the Constitution. It was said by the Speaker that it was an open session of the Assembly This contention is absurd, as members were not permitted to leave, nor were citizens of this State, who had business with the Assembly or its membership permitted to enter or to communicate even except by secret methods with any members of that body. These highhanded proceedings were a fitting climax to the methods employed by those who have had this bill in charge from the time of its introduction. It has ever been carcfully considered and mem-ers of both houses were denied the privi-ge of amending the bill in any particular scause the infamous gag had been ap-lied through the caucus rule."

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS AGAIN RE-FUSED TO ANSWER THE CALL,

And the Joint Assembly Adjourned, with the Legislature Still Deadlocked on the Senatorial Question.

SEVENTY VOTES NECESSARY

FOR A QUORUM, ACCORDING TO LIEUT. GOV. WORTHINGTON,

But Only 69 Needed Since the Death of Weissinger, if Senators Sherman and Hoar and Mr. Reed Are Right.

And wish first-class tables, cues, etc., call when Senator Blackburn's term expires, until at least January, 1898, when the next Legislature can meet and fill the vacancy. was no lack of apprehen to-day of renewed danger outbreak. Mayor Julian, with force of police, cleared the rotunda Testimony of the Preacher's Church of mere curiosity hunters, but in the cloak rooms and elsewhere were enough men to have done much harm if the occasion had SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Brown arisen. Perhaps the apprehension of diffistraint, and so the scene ended without other turmoil than that of debate. The newly-installed Republican in the House did not qualify before the joint assembly met, testimony that she objected to Mrs. Stockand so was not a factor. The Republicans adopted the tactics of breaking the quorum, and thus brought from Lieutenant Governor Worthington the roling that seventy members constitute a quorum necessary to elect a Senator. So long as this ruling stands no election can be had except by breaking over

Soon after the House opened this morning Representative Kaufman walked down the aisle and began to gather up the papers about his desk. Mr. Dunlap, who was awarded the Democrat's seat, was not present. Senators James and Walton were in the House chamber, ready to be on hand when the joint session began. Representative Speed, a Republican, sent up a resolution providing that, whereas the authorities of Frankfort and Franklin county had failed to suppress lawlessness and mob violence, and had attempted to obstruct legislation, therefore, be it resolved, that it was the sense of Mrs. Punnell, whom she had previously this body that the capital should be moved to a place where order and protection would be guaranteed. The Speaker ruled the reso-

lution out of order. LOOKED CRITICAL. End of an Interesting Suit Over the As soon as the Democratic leaders found that the two ousted members of the Senate, James and Walton, had secured admission NEW YORK, March 12.-The preliminary to the House chamber, they raised a protest. njunction obtained on Feb. 13 by Henry H. | Mayor Julian, who was on hand with extra McDonald, a Wall-street broker, restraining policemen, was found and asked to see that the Security Trust Company, of Rochester, the men were removed peaceably from the N. Y., from disposing of \$100,000 worth of | floor of the House before the joint assembly the late issue of United States bonds, was | convened in order that all trouble might be to-day dissolved by Justice MacLean, in the prevented. The Mayor refused to do so special term of the Supreme Court, and and said that it was within the power of the McDonald's application to have the tem- House, if it chose, to eject the two men. porary injunction continued was denied. Mc- | Senator Bronston argued some time with the Donald, through his counsel, Hoadly, Lau- | Mayor, but without effect. The situation terbach & Johnson, alleged that Allen Ros- looked critical, because the Democrats had well Sheffer was employed by him to secure options on \$100,000 worth of the issue, for declared that if an attempt was made by the two ex-members to vote it would surely the option was transferred to the Security Trust Company, for \$2,700. The Trust Com-pany transferred the bonds to the Chemical National Bank. McDonald claimed that the right to the floor of the House, and some of them said that both would vote in joint assembly for United States Senator. Adjutantgeneral Collier said that the difference bemporary injunction with a view to their covery. On behalf of the defendant it was tween the unseating of Kaufman in the claimed that Sheffer was not recognized as an agent of McDonald. Justice MacLean's of James and Walton in the Senate was that Kaufman was legally unseated, while James er suits similar to that instituted by Mac-Donald having been brought by persons who supposed that they were entitled to a share in the new bond issue. filled with an even more desperate set of men to-day than was present yesterday, and men to-day than was present yesterday, and if trouble had broken out the consequences might have been terrible. The men in the corridors were guarding the door of the House chamber. The outsiders looked with longing eyes through the glass doors. Walton and James sat side by side in the leftton and James sat side by side in the left-hand corner of the chamber, where it would have been exceedingly hard to get at them if their expulsion had been attempted. Special police, just before noon, ordered all persons in the upper corridor to go below, and a dense mass of men gathered in the lower part of the Capitol. Among the out-siders left in the Senate cloak room were Chinn, Lillard, Williams, Thompson, Roch, Blackburn and a number of special police-men. No attempt was made to force clear SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 .- The steamthip Alamada arrived from Honolulu this nen. No attempt was made to force clear he Senate lobby of the crowd. When the Senate filed into the House chamber to ballot for United States Senato sixty days' leave of absence. This is ac-corded every American representative of the United States each year. Heretofore I have Mr. Dunlap had not appeared on the floor or qualified. When this fact became known or qualified. When this fact became known it served to cool to a great degree the excitement. It was evident that the endeavor of the Republicans to elect a Senator to-day would fail unless the vote of Populist Poor was secured. Half a dozen ladies were in the right-hand lobby of the House chamber in spite of the exciting times of yesterday. They included Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. J. K. Henry and mother, of Versailles. been kept so busy that I have been unable to avail myself of the furlough. My depart-ure from Honolulu has no political signifiarise which would prevent his return, the minister said: "Of course, such is not impossible. However, I expect to return in two months. I am going for rest, which I feel I

BRONSTON BREAKS LOOSE AGAIN. Senator Bronston asked that the journal of each house of yesterday be read. An objection was made to the reading. The Chair sustained the objection, and said that he had understood that only the journal of the joint assembly was to be read. Mr. Bronston made the point that the journal of the joint assembly must include the journals of each house. He again made the same argument as on yesterday, that there was no separate journal kept of the joint assembly, and that it was therefore necessary to have the separate journals of each house read in Mr. Landes said that the joint assembly had no jurisdiction to change or correct anything that occurred in either hous terday, and that Mr. Bronston had no righ to make a request to have anything read save the journal of the joint assembly. He asked the Chair to declare the gentleman ou tof order.

Mr. Blanford said that the joint assembly had no right to approve or correct any part of the journal of the House or Senate of yesterday, and that, therefore, neither had

when we must understand each other. The journals of the House and Senate yesterday are but a part of the journals of the joint assembly." He argued at length as a member of the joint assembly that he had the right to know what the House had done before the joint assembly convened.

Mr. Blanford said that such a question that raised by the gentleman from Fayette had never been heard of in any legislative ody. The claim was novel and unheard "We are not," he shouted, "ashamed of the proceedings of yesterday in the House. They were read this morning and adopted."

The Chair decided that the joint assembly was a separate assembly, distinct from each house, and that the member was only entitled to have read proceedings of the joint After more wrangling Mr. Salyer, a Dem-

ocrat, moved that the reading of the journal of the joint assembly be dispensed with, and this was agreed to.

WANTED THE SENATORS EXCLUDED. was begun Senator Bronston arose and stated that he understood that there was stationed in the corridor a platoon of police he supposed for the purpose of preserving peace and good order. "I am in favor of peace and order," said he. "In order that the stain on the fair name of Kentucky, placed there yesterday, probably by all of us, I ask why certain persons now on the floor of this House are here. I ask that, first, as a request, and, second, as a motion, that every one be excluded from the floor of this House, same members of the joint assembly, officers and the press."

Mr. Barnett made the point that the motion was out of order. The Chair said he thought the motion was out of order, but he would put it to the assembly, and did so. The Republicans refused to vote, with the intention of breaking a quorum. Mr. Edrington voted for the motion, as aid Mr. Poor.

The Chair announced that no quorum had voted, and the motion was lost. He also announced that he was still of the opinion that seventy members constituted a quorum, and would so rule, and that in all ballots for Senator seventy members must be voting to

BOYLE MAY BE ELECTED

BOYLE MAY BE ELECTED

REPUBLICANS NOW CONFIDENT OF
SECURING ENOUGH VOTES.

Both of the Unseated Senators in the Hall Yesterday — Representative
Dunlap Ready to Take the Oath.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—The one thing that seemed to be settled by to-day's doings in the joint assembly is that Kentucky will have but one representative in the United States Senate from March 4, 1897, when Senator Blackburn's term expires,

Senator seventy members must be voting to insure election.

Senator Bronston jumped up and asked that the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate be allowed to exclude those not entitled to seats in the assembly. (Cries of "Sit down!") This angered the speaker, and Mr. Bronston shouted that he had asked for peace and had begged for peace. He made the point that the sergeant-at-arms should exclude these persons.

The Chair overruled the point and ordered the call of the roll. The roll call showed 130 members present. There were only two pairs. The ballot resulted: Blackburn, 51; Carrilise, 12; Buckner, I. The Republicans and Populist Poor refused to vote, and the Chair declared there was no election.

The Democrats are much pleased with the rulings of Lieutenant Governor Worthington in to-day's joint assembly, and say if seventy votes are required for a quorum, as stated by him, that there will be no election this session. The Republicans leaders still declare that a majority of those present is a quorum. Both sides seem pleased that there was no trouble of any kind.

Boyle May Be Elected. CINCINNATI, March 12 .- A special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette from Frankfort, Ky., says: St. John Boyle will be elected United States Senator. This will certainly be done before the Legislature adjourns, and it may be done to-morrow. Senators Sherman and Hoar and Speaker Reed have wired Mr. Boyle that since the death of Weissinger sixty-nine members constitute a quorum. The joint assembly may pass on the right of the expelled Senators, James and Wharton, to have their votes recorded vet it has no right to do so. The United States Senate is the only tribunal vested

with that power. In spite of the Mayor's police, the men who acted as intimidators at the door of the assembly yesterday were allowed to mobilize in a cloak room, though the retunda and corridors were cleared of all others. Mayor Julian approached Hop. St. John Boyle today and offered to clear the halls if he would have Senators James and Walton removed from the joint assembly meeting. Mr. Boyle declined. About this time the following affidavit was made in the executive office and filed with Governor Bradley, with an application for military protection:

"The affiant states that he, only a few moments ago, heard Jack Chinn and a policeman who is now in the rotunda of the Capitol say that when the joint assembly met they would go into the House chamber and take therefrom Dr. A. D. James and Dr. J. C. Walton, of the Senate." This was signed by C. P. Snyde

The action of the Sende yesterday in unseating James and Walton was taken without either charges or a trial or any show Wood Dunlap has not decided whether he

will consent to be sworn in, but it is believed he will. He said to-day: "I will take my seat if my vote will elect a United States Senator "Bill" Clark to-day heard that I was contemplated to unseat him in the same

manner as James and Walton were unseated. He at once announced a bet of \$1,000 to Il that if this should be done that nobody would prevent him from entering the joint

The Republicans are perfectly confident

to-night that they have the votes to elect Senator Goebel's Views. CINCINNATI. O., March 12.-The Enquirer's special from Frankfort, Ky., says: Senator Goebel, the leader for Blackburn, says that the Democrats believe that Lieutenant Governor Worthington has decided to hold that seventy is a quorum if the roll call to-morrow shows that Blackburn would be elected, and that sixty-nine is a quorum i Boyle is elected, and that trouble is again expected. He says the Republicans unseated Kaufman because they believed there four Democrats in the vould not vote to unseat two Republican House. But these four Democrats fell in line for retaliation. If the Republicans had not been confident that there was treachery in the Democratic ranks he holds they would not have even taken up the Dunlap-Kauf-man contest. Senator Goebel and others pelleve that there will be an extra session called at once after the adjournment on March 17.

NEW PARTY IN MICHIGAN.

Organization of Free-Silver Democrats Effected at Lansing. LANSING, Mich., March 12 .- A new political party known as "the Free Silver Democratic party of Michigan" was organized here this afternoon, at a conference of some twenty-five free-silver Democrats, representing various sections of the State. A permanent State organization was effected. with Charles E. Hampton, of Petoskey, as president, and George P. Hummer, of Holland, secretary. The conference also appointed an executive committee and a State central committee, consisting of one member from each congressional district, with authority to appoint subcommittees and thoroughly organize the State. It declared that three-fourths of the Michigan Democrats favored free silver and that there was danfavored free silver and that there was danger that a conspiracy to send a solid gold standard delegation to the Chicago national convention would rob the free-silverites of an opportunity to give an expression of their views where it would have the greatest effect. The committee pledged itself to appoint a strong committee to appear before the Democratic State delegate convention, at Detroit next month, and if recognition at Detroit, next month, and if recognition and satisfaction is refused this committee immediate steps will be taken to obtain representation through the caucuses which send delegates to the State nominating conven-

District of Columbia Democrats. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The district Democracy held its convention to-day to choose delegates to the national convention at Chicago. The delegates are Robert E. Mattingly, Frank P. Morgan, John Boyle William H. Omead, George Killeen and E. L. Jordan. The platform indorses the administration of Grover Cleveland, particularly the bold stand taken on the Venezuelan question, the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine being declared a correct interpretation of true Americanism; expresses sympa-thy for those engaged in the battle for freedom in the island of Cuba and cordially in-dorses the expression of that sympathy contained in the joint resolutions of the Sen-ate and House. The plank contained in the Democratic national platform of 1856 and di-Democratic national platform of 1856 and directed against the Know-nothing party of that day was put in the resolutions. This declared that a political crusade in the nine-teenth century against Catholic and foreign-born citizens is contrary to the genius of cur institutions and cannot be too severely condemned. There was a significant absence in the platform of any expression on the

Ex-Gov. Fifer Nominated. CHICAGO, March 12.-Ex-Governor Fifer was unanimously elected national commit (Continued on Second Page.)

NO LEGAL EFFECT.

"And I," then continued Mr. Hill, "agree

ident," said Mr. Hill, "to have voted a

joint resolution which would have required

the President's action within ten days. But

these resolutions are safe, because they

merely express our opinion, and bind no one

but ourselves, although they will be received

with respect by the executive, and will have

those who are struggling to be free from the burdens of oppression? We set the ex-ample. We are responsible for the lessons we taught. Who is there so craven that he would abandon the ideas under which we

unfurled the flag of freedom to the world? Cuba is to-day resisting taxation without representation. It is the story of the American revolution over again. There were

nonarchism is irrepressible, and will go on.

God grant that Cuba may succeed. If sh

does not, let us have the consciousness that we have done our duty." He concluded by quoting the memorable words of Daniel

Webster, delivered in 1823, in favor of the recognition of Greclan independence, when

SHERMAN REPLIES TO HOAR.

of free institutions.

said: "Our place is always on the sid

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech the

ther on this subject, and would not have

done so had it not been for recent changes

and the "exploit" of the Senator from Mas-

sachusetts (Hoar.) Mr. Sherman said he

continue so on this question, considering it in a cool, plain way. He acknowledged the high tributes which Mr. Hoar had paid to

his public service, he said he felt they were

more than he merited. Smilingly addressing himself to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Snerman said

he knew they would continue to sit beside

Mr. Sherman then detailed the progress

conference could bring about a change. Mr. sherman controverted the position of Mr.

A long controversy occurred as to whether the resolutions in their present form had been even agreed to by the Senate commit-tee on foreign relations. Mr. Turple assert-ed that these resolutions were the same as

those offered by Mr. Lodge, which had been defeated in the Senate committee, receiving only one vote, and yet they were brought before the Senate after rejection by the com-

Proceeding with the main question, Mr.

Sherman said a joint resolution would have compelled action by the President within ten days. This was not desirable, for the moral effect of the resolutions was the thing most desired. Here Mr. Sherman turned aside for

a tribute to President Cleveland. The Senator said there were differences of political

pinion between him and Mr. Cleveland

"But," he added, "no one doubts his courage; no one doubts his fidelity to the flag

The Senator referred to his characteriza-

ought to explain that the book from which

he (Sherman) had quoted did not contain the writer's rame. But it appeared with

orders, being only a subordinate officer, and that cruelties were necessary to subdue the

Taking up the conditions of war existing.

Mr. Sherman said they were flagrant. With
much force the Senator said: "If war does
not exist in Cuba, where, outside of hell,
does it exist?" He said, in reply to Senators who called for "facts," that Mr. Lodge,

had secured ample facts from Secretary O

ney, but these could not, for obvious rea-

was the right and duty of a foreign minister

A SPANISH REPUBLIC.

ries ago she was the most powerful country

of Europe. Her wars, however, were con-

ducted with a degree of violence never rec-

ognized as proper by English-speaking peo-

ple. Spain fought with a bitterness that has

no equal. She has lost her high station in

Europe. But I trust the time is not far dis-

tant when the new blood in Spain will make

nuch of a republic as the United States.

acy of the majority report in favor of seat-

At the conclusion of Mr. Pritchard's re-

parks the bill creating the "art commission

of the United States" was taken up, on the request of Mr. Hansbrough, and passed,

striking out the proviso that artists and sculptors should not serve on the commis-

sion and that the appointees should be learned in literature and the arts. The following bills were passed: Granting

government lands in aid of the Industrial School at Tuskogee, Ala.; authorizing the Kansas Northwestern Railway Company to

construct a raliway through the Indian Ter-

ritory; authorizing the St. Louis, Oklahoma

a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory; granting certain lands to Colorado Springs, Col.; for the construc-

tion of a revenue cutter, to cost \$150,000, for use in the Gulf of Mexico and tributaries.

The question arose as to the future pro

gramme on the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Gray said it was the desire of the committee on foreign relations to secure action to-morrow

if possible. Mr. Frye added that Mr. Sher-man (who was absent) had told him that he

would to-morrow, at the close of a speech by Mr. Cockrell on financial conditions, ask to take up the Cuban resolutions, and if there was objection he would move to take them up. It was the general impression,

wever, that the vote would not be reached

ait owners of claims to iron and coal mines

The Senate then passed several more bills on the calendar, among which were "to per-

on forest reservations to perfect their title thereto and to procure a patent therefor." At 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

Southern Railway Company to construct

after Mr. Hoar had secured ame

prising of ten years ago.

our country; no one doubts that."

oar, that these resolutions had no force

each other on the best of terms.

or effect, being concurrent.

NOT AFFECTED IN THE LEAST B HOAR'S CRITICISM AND PRAISE.

Another Arraignment of Spain and Captain General Weyler, "the Butcher" of Cuban Patriots.

WHERE, OUTSIDE OF HADES,

HE ASKED, DOES WAR EXIST, IF NOT ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA?

ity of the President and His Readiness to Uphold the Flag.

BY SENATOR HILL

PROTEST AGAINST "MERCENARY FEATURES" OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

with respect by the executive, and will have their moral effect throughout the country and the world. They are in accordance with precedent, and in my opinion Congress should go thus far, but no farther."

Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that European countries had very properly recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent. The Cubans now held three-fourths of the island. Prisoners of war should be exchanged. Were we to stand by and see them guillotined, garroted, shot or executed in any other way? The resolution could give no offense to Spain. It could do no harm in this instance, and might tend to stay this cruel warfare. "In view of the conditions on that unfortunate island, and the end which we all anticipate, shall we not," he asked, "rid them of its infamy, degradation and brutality? That is all these resolutions proposed to do, except the last, to the pusillanimous terms of which I can never give my consent. We must place our action on higher ground than that," he continued. "While our general policy is one of noninterference, as one of the three greatest states of the world, and the greatest of republics, our institutions and example must produce their effect on civilization throughout both hemispheres, and when any people, imbued with the spirit of liberty, desire to found a republic and break their shackles, shall we crush their hopes with coolness? Is it not best for us to encourage and cheer in every way permissible under the wise rules of international law those who are struggling to be free from the burdens of oppression? We set the ex-Intervention for the Purpose of Protecting Our "Legitimate Interests" Condemned by the New Yorker.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the Senate to-day, the New York Senator forcibly urging the tions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic araignment of Spain and General Weyler. It was the fourth day of the debate on the conference report and proach to a final vote, although Mr. Sherman announced that he would press for a vote at the earliest moment. The galleries continue to be crowded and to-day showed no diminution of public interest. Mr. Hill's opposition to the resolutions was confined to that feature which expressed the purpose of the United States to intervene to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. This, the Senator declared, was an ignoble and contemptible attitude. It was placing the cause of human liberty and patriotism on a very low plane and he urged that the resolutions be defeated in order that they might be amended and the mercenary features eliminated. Mr. Sherman's speech was mainly a reassertion of the views he presented when the Senate resolutions were adopted. He declared that war in Cuba was flagrant and the evidences of it abundant. He insisted on his characterization of General Weyler as "the butcher," but conceded that the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, had the full right and the duty of controverting and explaining the statement either in or out of the State Department. In the course of his speech, Mr. Sherman paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and fidelity of President Cleveland and his readiness to uphoid the country's flag. The latter part of the day was given to the Dupont contest, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, arguing in support of the claimant. An important bill, creating an art commission of five members, was passed. Several unobjected bills were also passed.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH. After routine matters had been cleared away the Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate, and Mr. Hill, of New York. was recognized. He was given marked attention, and in opening said he would vote against the conference report and would confine his remarks mainly to an explanation of his reasons therefor. He pointed out that, this being a conference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would, therefore, vote against the report, in order that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The Senator particularly objected to the third clause of the resolutions, stating that the United States has not intervened in the struggles between European governments and their colonies, but that, owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intercene. This he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning. We had intervened in such controversies. We had intervened and recognized the countries which had been colonles of Spain. What the resolutions sought to convey was a threat to intervene. To this extent the resolution was unnecessary. It is subject to doubtful construction and a mischief-breeder. It was liable to compromise us. The phrase that the "United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention" sounded like a threat, or it was buncombe. "If this resolution means that we should

increase our army, let us say so frankly and frame a bill for that purpose," said Mr. Hill. "If it means we should increase our navy, let us state it frankly and fearlessly, and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats, and doubtful phrases as to bur being 'prepared to protect legitimate interests by interven-tion." Mr. Hill asked what these legitimate interests referred to were. This was not a proposition to intervene in the cause of humanity, or to aid in the cause of free-dom, or to stop bloodshed, but to "protect our legitimate interests." Mr. Hill uttered the words with great scorn. "This is placing our intervention on very low grounds," said he. "If we are to intervene at all, then at least let us put it on some higher ground than the urgency of protecting our business interests. Do not put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dol-lars by this contest between Spain and

FEARS OF NEW YORKERS. Mr. Hill held up a bunch of telegrams which, he said, he had received from New York. One of the telegrams read substantially as follows: "Present attitude of United States towards Cuba seriously affecting commerce with that island. Merchants there are preparing to boycott American merchants and to cancel their orders here." Mr. Hill paused for a moment after reading the dispatch, and then, shaking it in his hand, he added, with disdain: "And they expect me to have my course here placed on the ground that Spanish merchants threaten to boycott some of our merchants. With all due respect to these gentlemen, I think our action should be on higher grounds. If we wished to act, let us do so without this boasting, without these idle declarations, without this buncombe."

Mr. Hill said he favored the other por-tions of the resolutions, declaring that a state of war existed. Does not war actu-ally exist in Cuba to-day? Senators asked for facts. Cuba was to-day full of reliable for facts. Cuba was to-day full of reliable correspondents—there is once in a while a reliable correspondent—and they are daily detailing the progress of this conflict. To-day it is reported that one Cuban general is within a stone's throw of Havana. It is idle to shut our eyes to these condition "It is said," proceeded Mr. Hill, "that the administration will be embarrassed by the resolutions. I deny it. If the administra-tion had felt in that way, then some one on this side of the chamber would know it. I do not believe that the officers of the administration would keep their feelings on such subjects so close that no one would "If the President should sign the resolu-tions American citizens could sell arms to the insurgents," said Mr. Hinl. "Certainly," replied Mr. Hoar. "They can do so now," interposed Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vest together.

with you that the resolutions would have no legal effect. It is from that standpoint that I now desire to argue the propriety of their THE NILE AND OCCUPY DONGOLA. passage. I should have hesitated, Mr. Pres-

> Assent of the British Government Given in View of the Activity of Osman Digna's Dervishes.

BARATIERI AT MASSOWAH

HIS DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT ADOWA DUE TO A RASH IMPULSE.

Italians Flocking Into France to Escape Service in the Army

Being Mobilized for Africa

BRITAIN'S VENEZUELA CASE

NOT SO INVULNERABLE AS ENGLISH-MEN PROFESS TO BELIEVE.

No Settlement of the Boundary Dispute Yet - Actress Marsy's Testimony Against a Blackmailer.

LONDON, March 13 .- The Times has a dispatch from Cairo, which says: "There is reason to believe that the Egyptian troops Tories then, as now, whose sympathies were with aristocracy and monarchy, and now, as then, they will be crushed by the force occupy Dongola. It has long been felt that of an enlightened people determined to be free. The conflict between republicanism and such a demonstration is advisable in face occupy Dongola. It has long been felt that of the activity of the dervishes. This view has been pressed on the British government. The Italian disaster has precipitated mat-

The Times comments editorially on the foregoing dispatch and thinks that the movement is quite justified by the position of affairs in the Soudan, as the Egyptian army, even if quite ready to march, cannot reach Dupont case was laid before the Senate, but | Dongola from Wady Haifa under three weeks. "It is quite possible," the editorial was laid aside in order to allow Mr. Sherman to speak on the Cuban resolutions. Mr. | continues, "that they may be compelled to Sherman said he was reluctant to speak fur- fight the dervishes on the frontier. For the present no operations are contemplated beyound Dongola, but, in the presence of uncertainty as to what may happen at Kassala, It is possible that both Egypt and Italy may had a great respect for his friend, but the | be obliged to put forth considerable efforts. 6 was a most remarkable move, and nat- It need hardly be said that the advance upon urally excited some neat. Mr. Sherman said | Dongola will greatly benefit the Italians, and he was usually a cool man, and noped to the British government must have had this desirable object in view in assenting to the Egyptian advance."

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander in chief of the army, was summoned to a Cabinet council yesterday. He consulted with Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State of the various resolutions. If Senators on- for War, probably in connection with the jected to the third clause, then a further | advance of Egyptian troops on Dongola. The latest advices from Massowah are that the army of the Negus has reached Entis-

cio, half way between Adowa and Adigrat.

The forces of Osman Digna have arrived at The railroad trains crossing the French

frontier from Italy are crowded with Italians, who are leaving that country to escape military service in Africa. The Disgraced General.

ROME, March 12.-General Baratieri has arrived at Massowah in a physically and morally prostrated condition. He admitted to a correspondent of the Tribuna that he had yielded to a rash impulse in making the attack which led to the disastrous defeat at Adowa. He also admitted that he had no direct orders from the government. He knew nothing of General Baldissera's coming at the time, and, therefore, was not influenced by any question of amour propre, but solely by the difficulties of revictualing, which would have compelled a retreat and have opened the road to the Shoans. All of the generals, he said, were confident, that details in the paper from which the state-ment had been taken. Weyler himself did not deny nor object to it. His explanation, sent from Havana, was that he had obeyed even a partial victory would put an end to an untenable position and would cause the Shoans to withdraw. The difficulties of the ground, he held, were the cause of the plans miscarrying. He deeply deplored the disaster, but had nothing to reproach himself with and was ready to meet any charges and to endure to the end the consequences of

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

Denial of a Rumor in Regard to the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- It can be stated positively, notwithstanding publicato represent and uphold his country in and out of the State Department. Mr. Sherman declared that it was impossible that the present terrible condition of affairs should continue much longer. in and I tions to the contrary, that no settlement has yet been reached of the Venezuelan boundary question, but, according to the best authority, matters are proceeding in such fashion as to warrant the belief that there will "I respect Spain," he concluded. "Centu- be a satisfactory outcome. It is admitted that at present it cannot be told whether the ultimate settlement of this question will be effected as the result of direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela, initiated through the medium of some mutually friendly power, or as the conclusion of the work of our own Venezuelan boundary commission, but in one way or another a peaceher the second republic of Europe. The ten-dency is in that direction. There is a large and strong republican faction in Spain. If Spain were to renew again the treaty of full and honorable settlement of the dispute is believed to be entirely probable in the end, though this end still may be far removed.

If negotiations directly between Venezuela and Great Bitain have been resumed at Caracas, the fact is not known to the officials here who should surely be advised for their own guidance, and as the Venezuelan commission is proceeding diligently in the Zamapa of 1878 and carry out the reforms then promised I dare say the people of Cuba would eagerly accept the terms. But, failing to do that, my opinion is that the war should not end, that it should continue until independence is achieved or home rule for the island is secured. If home rule were commission is proceeding diligently in the discharge of its duty of weighing all of the evidence obtainable respecting the actual lo-cation of the boundary line, and in this has been assured of the co-operation (informally, it is true, as to Great Britain, but none the secured, all the essentials of the greatest of republics would be obtained. Canada is as Her government is her cwn. She is only bound to the home government by the tles of 'auld lang syne.' This continent is the natural soil of republics. We should encourage all who are struggling to join in the vast procession of the western hemisphere, which less effectually) of both the parties to the dispute, the public expectation appears to be in that direction. Owing to the limited number of advance copies of the British blue book received so far the commission has been received so far the commission has been obliged to struggle along with a single copy, which, of course, is inadequate for the simultaneous study of the members, but it is expected that within a day or two the mails will bring a sufficient supply of the documents from London to facilitate the progress of the work. Meanwhile, so far as the document has been examined, it can be stated that it is not regarded as bearing out the promise of invulnerability claimed for it in London. In fact, it is in many points regarded as open to impeachment as to the actual historical events recited. shall eventually furnish the example for the rest of the civilized world." At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's remarks Mr. Morgan secured the floor, but yielded immediately in order that the debate on the Dupont election case could proceed.

Mr. Pritchard addressed the Senate in advo-

No Information at London. LONDON, March 12 .- The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the government had no information as to a settlement of the Venezuelan question having been arrived at. The Daily News states this morning that negotiations on the Guiana boundary dispute continue, "but the question upon which both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney have made mutually unacceptable proposals re-fers to the treatment of the settled districts. If an agreement is reached on this point the boundary dispute will be referred to a joint commission of Englishmen and Americans. Mr. Curson, the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, will make a

With respect to the rumor from Washing ton that a settlement has been arrived at the Daily News suggests that it means that a joint commission has been agreed to. The Daily News also gives a long explana-tion of the flaws which have been pointed out by other London newspapers in the British case on the dispute, and admits that slips have crept into the blue book. "Such errors are unfortunate," it contin-ues, "but are almost unavoidable in deal-